

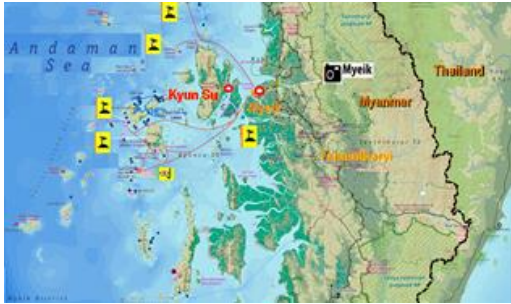


# Participatory Project Phasing Out Report

## **Kyun Su Township, Tanintharyi Region (2013-2017)**

<b>Project Name</b>	National Community Driven Development Project
<b>Department</b>	Department of Rural Development
<b>Focus Area</b>	Kyun Su Township Tanintharyi Region
<b>Prepared By</b>	Department of Rural Development
<b>Submitted By</b>	Kyaw Win (National Program Advisor)
<b>Submitted On</b>	30 April 2018

## A. Project Overview



Kyun Su (older name Kanmaw) Township is one of a Township of Myeik District in Tanintharyi Region of Myanmar. Township constitutes much of the Mergui Archipelago to the west, northwest and southwest of the city of Mergui (Myeik). The main town Kyun Su is located on the north-east Coast of Kanmaw Island to the southwest of Mergui city. Kyun Su located on an island which is the second largest island in Myanmar, about 10-miles away from Myeik and a potential growing of

tourism. Total area with 3,137 square kilometer, 460-feet above sea level, people are staying in 112-islands out of scattered 200-small islands. Most of the people speak Myeik dialect and the local Myeik people essence can't understand for Myanmar people. Kyun Su has almost densely forested with Tropical rain forest and dry deciduous forests and a number of short rivers rising in the forested hills. It has sandy beaches and coral reefs along its coast line

In Kyun Su there is total 20-Village Tracts and 163-villages, with total population of about 150,000, about 50% each in men and women, mostly of Buddhist, resided Myanmar, Karen and Salon tribes, major livelihood is fishing in sea and orchard growing. There are out migrations of young people to cities in Myanmar and nearby oversea countries to find more income mostly to Thailand which is easier access and with closer culture.

The objective of National Community-driven Development Project (NCDDP) is to enable poor rural communities to benefit from improved access to and use of basic infrastructure and services through a people-centered approach and to enhance the government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency. This approach both empowers communities and allows the government to deliver visible results to reform at the community level. It also engenders a constructive relationship between government and communities. The main components of the project are:

- Financing community-identified rural infrastructure investments;
- Strengthening the capacity of communities in partnership with local authorities to effectively identify, plan and implement their development priorities; and
- Facilitating the participation of the poor and vulnerable, both women and men, throughout the project cycle at the community level.

NCDDP started its implementation in Kyun Su from 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 for four years. Under the guidance of the Union and Tanintharyi State DRD offices, the project was managed through a township management team, consisting of senior staff (8- key personnel) from DRD township office and from Township Technical Assistance (TTA) team (i.e. Mercy Corps Myanmar for Kyun Su). The township management team was also supported by CFs-Community Facilitators and TFs-Technical Facilitators.). The senior staff from DRD assigned for NCDDP at township office also received capacity building support through working together with staff from TTA team for the first two years of the project. In 2017, the DRD township office took handover from TTA and continued the project implementation for remaining two years.

The senior staff from township team (i.e. DRD township heads, DRD team leaders, TTA team leaders) attended Quarterly Meeting held at Naypyidaw regularly and all staff meeting at township office was conducted weekly. These ensured management decisions were well-informed, responsive, coordinated, cost-effective and in-line with project regulations. Staff from Union and State DRD offices made

monitoring visits and provided technical and coordination support as needed during the project implementation. The World Bank team also conducted Implementation Support Mission and monitoring visits to Kyun Su townships and provided technical guidance.

In addition, the township NCDDP project team was responsible to coordinate with other government departments through the Township Planning and Implementation Committees (TPIC). The township team maintained a good relationship with TPIC in 4-year implementation period and TPIC supported, participated and provided comments and suggestions for the project. The members of TPIC often conducted field visits and their oversight and feedbacks on their findings and recommendations on the NCDDP were also helpful for the township team. Major coordination platforms with other government departments were NCDDP Township Multi-Stakeholder Review workshops, opening ceremonies of sub-projects of NCDDP, information campaign and other key events conducted by NCDDP. The township team also attended TPIC together with community members to respond if there is needed to explain by relevant local members.

The facilitators TFs and CFs from the project had regular communication with village tract chairmen and Village Tract Project Support Committees (VTPSC) and VPSC members and ensured to update them on project progress, planning and sought for guidance for addressing challenges.

## B. Project Achievements and Results

There are 659 sub-projects implemented in 163 villages benefitted to about 155,625 with female 49.5% people living in rural areas over the four-year time. Total cost for 659 sub-projects is 4,822,391,187 (MMK) and it included 3.6% of community contribution which is about 173 million. The community contribution included in-kind support i.e. their labors for basic construction work and locally available materials, food services in implementation period.

### Sub-Project summary

No.	Sub-project Types	Sub-Projects (2013-2017) by Project Cycles					SPs	Community Contribution		Project Cost	
		1	2	3	4	Total	%	MMK	%	MMK	%
1	Road/Bridge/Jetty	43	85	103	104	335	51%	114,451,387	66%	2,677,204,089	56%
2	Building	71	51	29	44	195	30%	41,367,278	24%	1,354,640,566	28%
3	Water Supply	19	24	24	13	80	12%	3,650,619	2%	407,701,613	8%
4	Electricity	4	11	11	13	39	6%	14,021,545	8%	302,676,619	6%
5	Others	6	1	3		10	1%	100,000		80,168,300	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>659</b>		<b>173,590,829</b>		<b>4,822,391,187</b>	

The transport area had community selected highest number of sub-projects 51% (almost double of the building) together with community contribution 66% because of their strong several reasons. 1) As Kyun Su has several villages that could be travel by line boat or hired boat via jetties and this became a key barrier to access to basic services only by Jetties and approach road (bridge to Jetties) embankment, etc. (e.g. for fisheries transports, travel especially for students, etc.) 2) Community in Kyun Su income depends on farming and fisheries and very difficult to sell the farming and fisheries products to nearby markets because of difficult access especially Kyun Su villages are situated on the island and transport by boat is convenience for day and night by using roadway and Jetties 3) The main business family income is based on fisheries and odd job traveling to nearby work sites and also need to transport the heavy ice , fish containers and the approach road to jetty is essential and basic needs for them to transport in day to day matters 4)The community longer-term plan is to have the modern jetties with approach roads which is fit for each village for easy access to be constructed or renovated

with NCDDP support between their villages, inside the island with access through the jetties but needed roadway with any available funding from government or other donors or with community contribution.

Nearby Kyun Su area Andaman Sea the competition in fisheries conflicts and in 1998 and 1999; it resulted in fatalities on both sides Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia and nearly escalated into a military conflict. In both cases, the Thai navy intervened when Burmese vessels tried to intercept Thai fishing boats in the contested sea areas, and Thai fighter aircraft were thought to be deployed by the National Security Council.

<p><b>Quotes from community that water supply system was constructed with NCDDP funding:</b> Kyun Su has many islands surrounded by sea and drinking water is still difficult for many islands and now by the support of NCDDP there is Enough water for domestic and drinking. Ma Hnin Si (village Volunteer, Linmalo Village) said; "Now we can take a bath any time we want, we achieved a system from spring source by gravity flow and now children looks cleaner compared to previous time and in the early mornings, we ladies no need to get up very early to fetch water for family" she continued. "We walked more than one hour to fetch water to other side of the island, and sometimes we ended up in conflict and argument with other water fetching villagers. It was our bitter experiences before NCDDP."</p>	<p><b>Quotes from community that approach road and Jetty was renovated with NCDDP funding:</b> The improved road and jetty conditions help our lives in different ways. Helping for communicate easier with towns through jetty and other villages especially for baby borne health emergencies. Most importantly, it increases easy access for school children to school; convenient for monk food and also community access to market we can now sell our farm products more conveniently. Now we can transport heavy materials (e.g. fish container ice boxes, construction materials, inputs for agriculture, etc.) to and fro to village through newly constructed Jetty and its approach bridge.</p>	<p><b>Quotes from community that Gender consideration in NCDDP funding;</b> The village youth group leader said, "He significantly observed that the ladies are much delighted and satisfied and thankful on CDD project. The appreciation of men group is a golden chance opportunity to be participated in Village activities, which never got chance before NCDDP. Now Their willingness in participation, decision making, contribution, understand how men groups gradually appreciated their roles and improvement in behavior of men groups although there is strong traditional belief and mentality, which reflected in Gender program. "He continued "They also play a catalytic role towards achievement of environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. But still there is limited and many challenges they are facing and they still need to overcome this issues."</p>
<p><b>Quotes from community that community multipurpose hall was constructed with NCDDP funding:</b> A village elderly said "The village now has a spacious proper building to host government authorities, donors and other visitors, to get better relationship. So that the visitors can have more time to spend in our village and we will have opportunity for getting support regarding in village community capacity improvement. This helps the community improve their dignity and also fulfill the traditional belief in hosting the visitors in their neighborhoods. This hall could be also used for other community meetings and variety of social events.</p>	<p><b>Quotes from community that school renovation was done with NCDDP funding:</b> The School Head Mistress said "The preschool Kindergarten classes were helpful for the children, so that parents can go to work without any worries, no need to ask elder children to do baby care and elder child can have more playing time, study and could helping the parents. The communities were happy for improved convenient life, could dream for their brighter future. Community could managed to get basic needs clean water, adequate toilet facilities, and access to school as CDD committee members had put road renovation up to school entrance. The village communities express their gratitude is to encourage and allow the vulnerable family children to attend school and realized to be educated and school education is the gateway to ending of poverty and live in meaningful life."</p>	<p><b>Quotes from village committee member consideration in NCDDP funding;</b> The village Tract Project Support Committee member said "their participation effectiveness is crucial and important, as they were committed to work towards the development of the community, to access resources and services with better attitudes and practices, learning during their time in the project. But there were variety of positive results achieved by the committees. The stability of a committee was greater roles in strength of the VTPSC and VPSC. The significant strength was that they were able to approach and unites relationship with village administration authorities, different government department's coordination with the village communities and CDD project staffs.</p>

## Grievances summary Kyun Su Township

### Types of Grievance (4-years Summary)

Categories	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Total	
	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled		
General Enquiry about project policies and procedures																				
Violation of project policies, guidelines or procedures																				
Violation of Contract																				
Misuse of Funds, How much?																				
Improper Intervention																				
Force Majeure																				
Suggestion																				
Appreciation																				
Other																				
Year	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled	Received	Settled
Year 1																			69	69
Year 2																			115	115
Year 3	4	4	15	15	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	60	60	40	40	3	3	131	131
Year 4	4	4	11	11	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	57	57	44	44	23	23	146	146
Total	8	8	26	26	6	6	5	5	3	3	2	2	117	117	84	84	26	26	461	461

Total grievances received in 4-year time were 461 and this highlighted that the mechanism used in the project was accessible and effective. Most of the cases reported were Suggestions and Appreciation is 25% and fewer core grievances received were the violation of project policies guides' lines /procedures with about 5%. To manage these sort cases, the township team coordinated and asked for guidance from TPIC members, who can support to solve. For common sense major cases, the township team, village administration members and Township General Administration Department visited the village together and resolved the issues. The village committees together with project staff organized social audit, upon after completion of each sub-project for the respective cycle. During the event, the communities were asked to provide their satisfaction level on the implementation process and sub-project results. Following is the summary of results from social audits conducted during the 4-year project timeline.

### Social Audit summary

Project Year	Rating Areas	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Participants
Year 4 2017	Process	80%	17%	3%	15,449
	Result	80%	17%	3%	
Year 3 2016	Process	78%	20%	2%	12,431
	Result	79%	18%	3%	
Year 2 2015	Process	59%	38%	3%	10,608
	Result	71%	28%	1%	
Year 1 2014	Process	59%	39%	2%	5,686
	Result	61%	37%	2%	
Average for 4 years	Process	69%	29%	2%	11,043
	Results	73%	25%	2%	

In 4-years Social Audit activities were achieved after completion of the Sub-projects and for 4-years summary, average 11,043-participants were attended and very satisfied got 69% & 73% for Process and Results respectively. The unsatisfied have 2% for both Process and Results.

### Village institutional capacity analysis (Kyun Su Township)

The township team (CFs, TFs, TTAs and TDRD senior staffs) made a quick analysis on village capacity on different areas overtime for 4-years and at the end of project. In the analysis, they provided rating for 8 capacity areas for 148- villages and the results are as shown below.



The assessment in progress and end of project capacity for Procurement and Financial was rated at highest grade compared to other categories. This was because community in Kyun Su had paid more attention on transparency and accountability and considered for highest score on Procurement and Financial management activities. However, community capacity on procurement and financial management was remarkably stands on the top line improvement for Kyun Su Township.

The Women participation and leadership in the project was also one of the remarkable milestones. This category stand in 3<sup>rd</sup> position based on the effective implementation of gender strategy for getting sufficient women quota in project committees, practices around equal pay for equal work for women and provision of gender training to women and men in the committee and communities.



At the early stage of the project, the communities itself found challenging in mobilizing their own community to attend project meetings, to participate in project activities and to speak up for the needs of the village and to provide their comments. However, this had progressed overtime and the staff rated average capacity on 4<sup>th</sup> position at the end of the project.

Operation and maintenance area had the least progress and capacity improvement. This could also be linked with some of the barriers and community concerns on maintaining the funds in the village, which they collected with their own criteria and traditionally village level community, have not proper practices and lack of knowledge in maintaining the facilities in their villages. Due to limited access, for the maintenance funds most of the community preferred to collect it only when it was needed and to use it right after.

Also, at the earlier time of the project, the communities themselves found difficulties encountered for many forms and challenging in procurement and financial management and having with difficult time. But in Kyun Su Township most of the families are involved in fisheries and farming business and they tried hard to overcome to catch up the procurement and financial procedures however, this had progressed and improved in capacity, as they practiced learning by doing on how to properly complete the forms and do basic math taking more time. However, community capacity on procurement and financial management was remarkably improved and the staffs rated this area as where the community had strongest capacity at the end of the project.

*Quotes from Procurement Sub-committee members: We found the village tract and village committee members were interested in procurement and financial management compare to other categories which is supporting the CDD project regarding in the important roles in accountability, transparency and important factor to get trust building from the entire community. It is also important Task challenging areas for our project. At the early stage of the project, because of our limited knowledge and practices, in these areas, we received a lot of questions from the communities and through the project's grievance system. However, gradually we learned from the work experiences applying the project guidelines and could put better transparency and accountability practices and later on got trust from the community when conducting procurement and financial activities.*

The women participation was rated at average level compared to other categories. This was because community in Kyun Su had limited exposure in participation of women as they were busy in their time and more interested in family business. On the other hand most of the men migrated for better income. The community had limited writing ability and Operation and maintenance area had the least progress. This could also be linked with some of the barriers and community concerns on maintaining the funds in the village. Regarding due to limited access, community preferred to collect it only when it was needed and to use it right after, which is most of the villages' traditional practices worry on transparency.

Women participation and leadership in the project was also one of the remarkable milestones. This was achieved because of the effective implementation of gender strategy for getting sufficient women quota in project committees, practices around equal pay for equal work for women and provision of gender training to women and men in the committee and communities.



*They restored as a remembrance before NCDDP "foot washing pit" which community had used before constructing Jetty approach road (previously they have to walk in muddy deep enough about one foot depth ) slippery road and need to wash their foot, and collected water in this pit to clean their foot. Now it becomes an antique for new generation to remember their past life how difficult in their traveling.*

Regarding in sustainability, the maintenance fund 5% were kept in majority of the Village Tracts, and kept in their bank account, only some villages could do village maintenance plan, organized the committee, understand how to maintain properly, as lack in construction knowledge and most of the villages haven't collected individual village maintenance funds and not well prepared. Their worries and understanding is holding the funds is risky for them (as bank is far away from village) and this case is needed to organize by TDRD staffs to develop the proper system, to run effectively, after the project phasing out. The understand of overall management e.g. How Myanmar Government and DRD department roles and responsibilities and involvement, only mentioning and familiar to World Bank funded program but most of the community commonly saying the project is Community Driven Development Project, The almost every villages apologized for their weak participation in village meetings, (less speak-up) as most of the community families have not experiences talking in front of crowd and they were poor and struggling for their daily life for their family income, and project needs to find ways to reduce frequencies of meeting, how to get effectiveness in management of the village meetings in the future projects, Basically on village level interviews the conceptual of ownership sense need to be improved and need awareness to improve understanding in operation and maintenance procedures, to achieve sustainable manner. Regarding to project staffs capacity building there was several power points, video clips and drawings were discussed with explanation including the professional ethics, behavior changed were interested by the staffs,

*Now from NCDDP, I learned how to plan and manage the village basic needs activities through NCDDP. I will maintain these acquired skills with me and now I have my confidence to use those skills for future village development activities even beyond the NCDDP.*

**Quotes from a village volunteer who received capacity building training from NCDDP**

Community understanding about the project and their roles played in the project is critical. Communities significantly took larger roles to carry out the activities in the second cycle after they improved understanding about the project and got some experiences working for the village committee. Therefore, it is important that an adequate amount of time and resources are allocated to build community capacity and help them lead for their own development.

The Continuous capacity building and training provided to facilitators and committee members throughout the project supported staff to perform better and fulfill the project objectives. The project operation manual shows several times as a key resource for them in carrying out their tasks successfully although there were some amendments yearly to get effective. (e.g. the voting system was changed from hand raising to get effective especially for village level community.) .

Although fresh graduated the Technical Facilitators' experiences and qualification is crucial not only to design and construct quality and locally adaptable sub-projects, coordination with State level Infrastructure Engineers, also to support technical capacity of the community for maintenance of constructed infrastructure purposes. Since most TFs came from other townships due to shortage of local engineers, they have not much challenges working with local community. They relied largely on CFs and most of them were also fresh graduates with limited field experiences. Based on Kyun Su examples, and feedbacks and interests from the TFs, it is recommended to relocate the experienced TFs in new NCDDP townships so that their work experiences will be maintained in the project and quality of the sub-projects will be much more improved in future.

It is also important that community takes the leadership roles in the implementation of the project. Communities and project staff said that they found it challenging to timely complete the first cycle of the



project since they got short period to complete the work in 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle and the sub-project implementation time coincided with their busy seasons for fisheries and agriculture farming. It would be worth to review the current allocation of time for each project cycle to ensure more appropriate and flexible work plan is in place (e.g. giving longer period for first cycle). The procurement stands 1<sup>st</sup> in both Progress & Capacity Improvement and “Women participation stands 2<sup>nd</sup> for both Progress & Capacity Improvement.

The committee members also mentioned that the Operation Manual amendment in some key project policies made them inconvenient because they had to adjust between the old and new policies and follow the new ones. Sometimes they felt confused about the changes. This underlines the importance of community understanding on the rationale of key amendments in the Operation Manual and specific time is allocated to explain to communities.

The project staff and committee members commented that the current practices around O&M trainings for community should be reviewed. Though the communities attended O&M training, their understanding and a practical experience on how to operationalize and manage the fund was still limited. They need proper maintenance guide line. Training to staff on overall phase out strategy and activities will be needed. The strategy should include procedures for handing over of assets and project records/documents to township/regional offices, grievance handing mechanisms, etc. In addition, the structure/format of some events that engaged township authorities such as Township Multi-Stakeholder Review Meetings and Social Audit should be reviewed and adjusted to ensure the project is phasing out systematically and it is well acknowledged by all concerned stakeholders and next steps beyond NCDDP are initially discussed and planned. These activities will enhance the sustainability of the social and infrastructure resources that have been established or strengthened through NCDDP.



*The NCDDP had become a new window for rural communities in Kyun Su to work together for village development activities especially for women getting golden chance to participate, contribute, lead and make decisions in these project activities. They were happy having changes in their life; understand the rights, dare to participate, speak-up, and eager to express from their heart, like to provide suggestions and comments and now wondering how their life was improved in new life.*

**Quotes from Village committee member;**

The assessment on village capacity was a new tool used during the last cycle of the project when preparing to write final project report, with recommendation and support from World Bank. The findings from the assessment are useful to understand in which areas that the community has stronger capacity and to what extent and in which areas that their capacity is still low. This would present better if this type of quantitative assessment is carried out at the beginning of the project and evaluate the results and compare them overtime.

## **D. Conclusion**

The NCDDP is an ambitious project, although it was not long term project and there is potential for real positive change among community learning experiences from NCDDP. Because of the scale of the project, the capacity of the participants, and the historical context in Myanmar regarding political and social issues, it is critical that the project provides sufficient time and oversight to achieve meaningful participation, contribution and ownership sense from the community. The design should reflect adequate time to develop the capacity of the team staff, empower the communities, and create a real community-driven environment. Further, it is clear that the project run in a transparent, legitimate, and fair way to promote accountability and transparency.

## **E. Annexes**

**Annex 1: Kyun Su Township Dashboard**

**Annex 2: Kyun Su Township Map**

**Annex 3: Meeting Note from the Field Visit to Kyun Su**

**Annex 4: Meeting with Staff and Other Stakeholders at Township Level**

**Annex 5: Village level Interview Questioner**

**Annex 6: (Myanmar) Kyun Su Township Village Progress & Capacity Assessment FORM**

**Annex 7: Kyun Su Township Profile (Demography)**

**Annex 8: Kyun Su Township Village Assessment Data Report**

**Annex 9: Project Village assessment results and analysis**

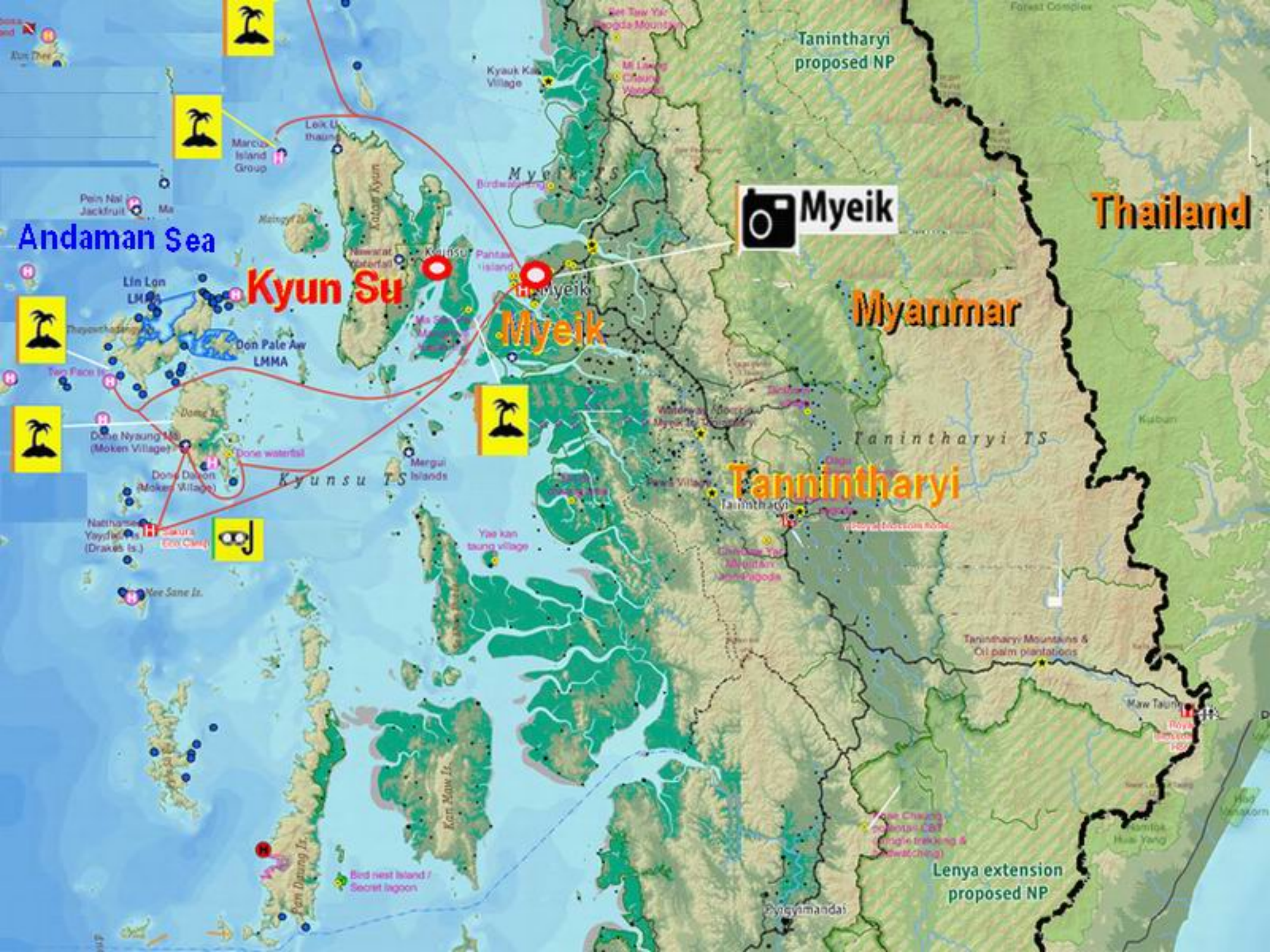
**Annex 10: Project Methodology**

**Annex 11: Photo report Kyun Su Activities**

## Annex- 1 "Kyunsu" Township Dashboard (Summary, Accumulative)

	Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Total
Village Tracts	20	20	20	20	20
Villages	163	163	162	149	163
Beneficiaries - #	155,625	156,963	113,747	75,259	
Beneficiaries - % female	49.61%	49.65%	49.70%	50.60%	
Block Grants - MMK	1,606,000,000	1,580,000,000	1,340,000,000	547,128,000	
# Sub-Projects - Approved TPIC	174	170	172	143	659
# Sub-Projects - Completed	174	170	172	143	659
Community Participation - %	56.51%				
Committee Membership - #	2,514	2,327	2,258	1,996	
Committee Membership - % female	50.60%	49.41%	47.07%	48.24%	
Grievances - # submitted	146	131	115	69	461
Grievances - # resolved	146	131	115	69	461
Involvement in CFA - Labour days	82,547	38,118	4,410	1,848	
Involvement in CFA - Wages (MMK)	352,686,060	152,472,000	17,640,000	7,392,000	
Transport (roads, bridges, footpaths, jetties)	106 (60.92%)	108 (64%)	88 (51%)	51 (36%)	353
Education	25 (14.37%)	18 (11%)	49 (29%)	68 (47%)	160
Community Facilities	15 (8.62%)	9 (5%)			24
Water and sanitation	13 (7.47%)	24 (14%)	24 (14%)	20 (14%)	81
Electrification	13 (7.47%)	11 (6%)	11 (6%)	4 (3%)	39
Health	2 (1.15%)				2
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>659</b>
Km roads constructed/renovated	0				
# bridges constructed/renovated	37	41	28	16	122
# schools constructed/renovated	25	18	49	68	160





Andaman Sea

Kyun Su

Myeik

Myeik

Myanmar

Thailand

Tannintharyi

Lena extension proposed NP

Tanintharyi proposed NP





### Annex 3: Meeting Note from the Field Visit to Kyun Su Villages and Project Office

Date	Location	Meeting Participants	Remarks
9th Oct, 2017 (Monday)	Myeik CDD Office	21	Meeting/discussion with TDRD Officer, TTAs, project staffs, orientation of the purposes of the trip, explanation and get feedback and overview feedback from staffs, project staffs behavioral change practices exercises (self-rating by each staffs) etc. considering on staffs Capacity Building, knowledge, skills improvement,
10th Oct, 2017 (Tuesday)	Kyun Su (Myeik)Kattalu village and KyeinChaung villages,	18/16	Field visit to Kattalu village and KyeinChaungvillages, orientation of the visit, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period, discussed on achieved Sub Project activities, (for each Cycle for 4-Cycles) and Trainings and both Community and Project staffs Behavioral status , feedback on questions and answer, community explained actively what the results they gained, indirect benefitted points, from the CDD Project, discussed on the roles and participation of women groups, the responded by the men groups.
11th Oct, 2017 (Wednesday)	Kyun Su (Myeik)Lin Malo and Ma San Parr villages,	19/26	Field visit to Lin Malo and Ma San Parr villages, orientation of the visit, the village elderlies explained their village history, how they struggled in the past and valued their opportunity in CDD, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period, achieved Sub Project activities, (for each Cycle for 4-Cycles) and Trainings and both Community and Project staffs Behavioral in the project period, feedback on questions and answer, community explained actively what the results they gained and benefitted points, from the CDD Project, discussion on improvement of the roles and participation, contribution of the women groups and how the environment was changed and improvement in social affairs.



<p>12<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Thursday)</p>	<p>Kyun Su (Myeik) Pa Htaw village,</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Field visit to <a href="#">Pa Htaw village</a>, orientation of the visit, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period, achieved Sub Project activities, (for each Cycle for 4-Cycles) Trainings and both Community and Project staffs Behavioral, feedback on questions and answer, community explained actively what the results they gained from the CDD Project, discussion on the roles and participation of women groups. The head master of the middle school explained her view and feeling on CDD activities (the renovation of their school and village road) that their previous student daily life walking in muddy road and need to clean after arrived to school, the strong structure of the school make them satisfied in learning in all year round and thankful to DRD, make them better and convenient life.</p>
<p>13<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Friday)</p>	<p>Myeik CDD Office</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>Provided power point presentation and discussed on Facilitation Skills, Water Supply Systems Activities studies, Be Positive, Good Practices in Infrastructure activities, video clip on CDD Project activities, The Window, Underestimate, etc. considering on staffs Capacity Building, knowledge and skills improvement,</p>

#### **Annex-4 Meeting with Staff and Other Stakeholders at Township Level**

The CF staff Moe MoeNyein Chan said the gender mainstreaming approach is significantly practiced in CDD project. She said the CDD Project did a good Gender Equality tasks in its Project implementations and Project includes different types of project activities in which all village women can participate as their desire, wish and will. Male and female ratio of project staff is also very reasonable including TFs and CFs selection, which also shows Gender sensitive in staff recruitment in Kyun Su Township

The M&E MIS Officer Pyae Soe Kosaid, in Kyun Su Township villages, as the majority of the Project committee members were village level younger generations, who were active in action, energetic. The village community female groups gained opportunities to participate and received Trainings and most of the women could shows their ability and applied the knowledge in the project activities. Healso said village level women were very happy for opened window for participation of village women even in the remote island area project villages. Whenever held village mass meeting project staffs encourage the women group to participate in all committees and also encourage being confident for speak-up. He also saidthe quality of M&E data collection was gradually improved, in 4-years. It supports regular report submission, reporting system from Township level to the Union National level, e.g. weekly PC-8 submission. The close supervision, frequent training of the Project staff at all levels, contributed to the quality of data collected. Concurrent community participatory monitoring helped validate the data that was being collected. In Kyun Su Township villages, all SPs activities were undertaken satisfactorily. Greater attention could have been devoted, resulted outcome in data collection by continuously monitoring of the SPs and it's also shows it was on the right track.

The Finance clerk said after the project period the women groups clearly understand their participation roleswere crucial and effective in achieved activities. Basically, this Township's community understanding on Gender Equality is appreciable.Many CFs who worked for all 4-Cycles in Kyun Su said they understand that "Project gave strength which can be valued in provided skills, capacity building, and knowledgeso that the Community can stand in their own foot and having confidence even for their own business for their future.

When discussion with project team leader, it was known that there was weak in handing overprocess. The files (hard & soft copies) especially when the TTAs, TFs and CFs were resigned, they were not properly doingthe handing over process. The office filing systems are weak in searching recorded files e.g. the SP estimation files, photo records not clearly mark by VT or by villages and in the last year the all staffs work together to get proper system.

The Kyun SuTownship Agriculture Department staff commented that she observed not like before the community's behavior were changed and project activities were accessible by anyone including vulnerable families, not like previous time, the mechanism allows for the identification of issues facing in the project, including misuse of funds, or other improper behavior. But in her knowledge project could shows sincerity, transparency and accountability and never have heard issues to be solved in Kyun Su.

#### **Feedbacks provided by the community during field visit,**

The Total 5-villages were visited in visited in Kyun Su Township, discussed with TDRD Officer for the transition period, proper handover of project Assets, got feedback on overall 4-Cycles, achievement, also Feedback from Project staffs (TTAs, TDRD, CFs and TFs,) and got variety of views and feedback from

Village Community, Committee Members, Volunteers, project indirect beneficiaries, the general observation and findings were as followed, The overall Project objectives were met in general; most of the Community members clearly understand the Project Aims and Objectives, roles of the Myanmar Government, DRD and the funding agency World Bank. But there is still confusing in World Bank involvement, e.g. some of the Committee Members and Community Members still misunderstand and mentioning project staffs were from World Bank, (e.g. saying World Bank team is arriving, World Bank did for us, etc.)

Community managed activities were successful in general, quality insurances, only the contracted activities were not properly supervised by Team Staffs, issues in finding of skill workers, on the other hand basically the recruited TFs were fresh graduated, need to study and understanding in detail works, such as in carpentry and masonry works, need more longer time to stay in community level to educated the community effectively,

As Kyun Su Township area villages were not so vulnerable, (only minor is vulnerable) and the participation, contribution, activeness, understanding and working together spirit among community were observed satisfactory, Significantly observed that the women groups were much delighted and satisfied on CDD project, the appreciation of men group and getting golden chance to be participated in their village development activities. Their willingness in participation, decision making, understand how men groups gradually appreciated their roles and improvement in behavior of men groups although there is strong traditional belief and mentality, reflected in Gender program.

Basically, in general the infrastructure construction quality of the Community Hall construction, School construction, Village road construction and renovation, the Jetty approach roadway, water pipe line and storage tank construction were in average consideration in village level. Majority of the community appreciated the chance for their participation roles and accountability, consideration on ownership sense, etc.

The construction of school in Pa Htaw village, there was a complaint from Head Mistress, which she wanted for more considering of the School renovation, that due to ceiling level fixing, it was not so high, (due to school location) there is not enough lighting (window opening area is low and better if increased in window opening area,) and there is not enough natural light as there is no electricity, (better if window opening area is wider)

Basically, the overall project objectives were met in general. Communities understand and responded the questions correctly raised by World Bank Mission members, UDRD Director, SDRD Director and project staffs. In all meetings the translation was applied and feedback could actively respond from many women members. Community managed activities were successful in general, appropriately maintained, the participation, contribution and working together spirit were found satisfactory in certain circumstances.

The women groups who attended the meeting, expressed their roles and improvement in behavior although there is strong traditional belief and mentality, on the process of the project and they were delighted and satisfied their golden chance to be changed and participated in meeting with World bank and UDRD senior staffs. Project beneficiaries understand the project objectives, roles of the Myanmar Government, DRD and the funding of World Bank, etc. In the community meeting in village visit when asking for “Dos” and “Don’ts”, the most important points their understanding in “Dos” is “Respect the community and engage equally all women, men, disabled persons, the poor, and any ethnic or religious groups” and in “Don’ts” Don’t give contracts to friends or relatives. The Committees Members were following considering as an

important matter. The women group were delighted and satisfied their golden chance to be participated in Village Development Program, their willingness in participation, decision making, understand how men groups appreciated their roles and improvement in behavior of men groups although there is strong traditional belief and mentality,

The construction quality of the schools, village road, and renovation, community rest house, water pipe line and storage tank were appreciable for their participation roles and accountability, consideration on village level status. Out of field visit 5-villages the only 4-villages have already developed operation and maintenance funds and run in the project period, and the other 1-villages is still planning stage for maintenance funds. Water pipe connections, pipe laying (not deep enough in the ground) for protection, tap stands area not properly working, fetching apron needed (possibly by community contribution such as by timber decking, etc. The understand of overall management e.g. how Myanmar Government and DRD department roles, responsibilities and involvement, familiar to World Bank funded program but very commonly saying the project is Community Driven Development Project,

In the early stage of the project, some of the community realized their poor participation in village meetings, due to their poor knowledge and struggling for their survival, and project needs to find ways to reduce frequencies of meeting from different sectors in the future projects. Based on interviews the conceptual of ownership sense need to be improved and also need awareness to improve understanding in operation and maintenance procedures, to consider for sustainability.

#### Meeting Dates, Venues and Participants

Day	Date	Location	Meeting Participants	Remark
Day-1	9th Oct, 2017 (Monday)	Myeik CDD Office	21	Meeting/discussion with TDRD Officer, TTAs, project staffs, orientation of the purposes of the trip, explanation and get feedback and overview feedback from staffs,
Day-2	10 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Tuesday)	Kyun Su (Myeik)Kattalu village and KyeinChaung villages,	18/16	Field visit to Kattalu village and KyeinChaung villages, orientation of the visit, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period,
Day-3	11 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Wednesday)	Kyun Su (Myeik)Lin Malo and Ma San Parr villages,	19/26	Field visit to Lin Malo and Ma San Parr villages, orientation of the visit, the village elderlies explained their village history, how they struggled in the past and valued their opportunity in CDD, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period

<b>Day-4</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Thursday)	Kyun Su (Myeik) Pa Htaw village,	18	Field visit to <a href="#">Pa Htaw village</a> , orientation of the visit, discussion with Community representative members, Committee Members, Village Volunteers, get overview of the CDD project 4-years implementation period, achieved Sub Project activities, (for each Cycle for 4-Cycles)
<b>Day-5</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2017 (Friday)	Myeik CDD Office	24	With Project Staffs; Provided power point presentation and discussed on Facilitation Skills, Water Supply Systems Activities studies, Be Positive, Good Practices in Infrastructure activities, video clip on CDD Project activities, The Window, Underestimate, etc. considering on staffs Capacity Building, knowledge and skills improvement,





## ကျေးရွာအဆင့်မေးခွန်းများ

### လုပ်ငန်းများ အကောင် အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း (Implementation)

- စီမံကိန်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ကို သိပါသလား။ ?
- စီမံကိန်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းရပ်များ (လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်မှု၊ သင်တန်း၊ ယေဘုယျထိရောက်မှုရှိပါသလား?)
- ဒီရွာမှာစီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းခွဲမည်မျှ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ထားပါသလဲစီမံကိန်းလုပ်ငန်းခွဲကို တစ်ရွာလုံးက သဘောကျကြရဲ့လား?
- လုပ်ငန်းခွဲကို ဘယ်လိုရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသလဲ စနစ်ကျတယ်လို့ထင်ပါသလား?
- ငွေကြေးကြောင့် သတ်မှတ်ချက်များရှိမလား။ အုပ်စုရဲ့လုပ်ငန်းရပ်များကို ဘယ်လိုထင်မြင်ပါသလဲ ?
- ကော်မတီဝင်တွေကို ဘယ်လိုရွေးချယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသလဲ။ ကော်မတီဝင်တွေရွေးချယ်တဲ့အပေါ် ဘယ်လိုမြင်သလဲ။?
- ကိုယ်တိုင်စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ပါမည်လား။ (ကော်မတီဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း၊ ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာမှုရှိအောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ စနစ်တကျဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ရှေ့ရှည်တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲစေမှုကိုရှေ့ရှုခြင်း စဉ်းစားလုပ်ကြပါလား?)
- ကျေးရွာမှ % (သို့) အချိုး မည်မျှပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်နိုင်ခဲ့လဲ? (ငွေကြေး၊ လုပ်အား၊ ပစ္စည်း)

### ဘဏ္ဍာရေး ဝယ်ယူရေး လုပ်ငန်း (Finance & Procurement)

- ဘဏ္ဍာရေး ငွေကြေး များ ကျေးရွာအလိုက် ခွဲဝေခြင်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းကို မည်သို့ထင်မြင်ပါသလဲ?
- ဘဏ္ဍာရေးပုံစံတွေ၊ ဝယ်ယူရေးပုံစံတွေဖြည့်ရတာ အဆင်ပြေပါရဲ့လား။ ဖောင်ပုံစံတွေ ဖြည့်တာနဲ့ ပတ်သက်ပြီး ဘာအခက်အခဲတွေရှိပါသလဲ?
- လုပ်ငန်းအကောင်အထည်ဖော်တဲ့အချိန် ကျေးရွာလူထုရဲ့ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုကောင်းလား?
- ဘယ်လိုလူတန်းစားက ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာမှာ အားနည်းလဲ ? (သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများ၊ မုဆိုးမ မိသားစု၊ အကြောင်းတစ်စုံတစ်ရာကြောင့်ဆင်းရဲမွဲတေသောမိသားစု၊ ကိုယ်လက်အင်္ဂါ ချို့ယွင်းနေသူတွေ) ကိုရော ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ဖို့ ဖိတ်ခေါ်လား?
- ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ကြရဲ့လား?
- ဘာကြောင့် အဲဒီ (သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများ၊ မုဆိုးမ မိသားစု၊ အကြောင်းတစ်စုံတစ်ရာကြောင့် ဆင်းရဲမွဲတေ သော မိသားစု၊ ကိုယ်လက်အင်္ဂါ ချို့ယွင်းနေသူတွေ) ကို ပစ်ထားသင့်တာလဲ?
- ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအားနည်း ကြလား? အဲဒီအပေါ်မှာ ဘယ်လိုမြင်ပါသလဲ?
- ကျေးရွာက ပစ္စည်း ငွေကြေး၊ လုပ်အားပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအခြေအနေ ဘယ်လိုရှိလဲ ?

### ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး (Operation and Maintenance)

- ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးကို ဘယ်လိုမြင်ပါသလဲ?
- ရေရှည်တည်တံ့အောင်ထိန်းသိမ်းဖို့လို ဘယ်လို ပြင်ဆင်ထားလဲ? ဘယ်လိုထိန်းသိမ်းကြဖို့ ရည်ရွယ်ထားကြပါသလဲ? ပျက်မှပြင်တာထက် မပျက်အောင် အမြဲတစေ စောင့်ရှောက်ကြပါလား?
- ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး အတွက် ငွေရေးကြေးရေး ဘယ်လိုစီမံထားကြလဲ? လိုအပ်တယ်လို့ထင်လား?
- စေတနာ့ ဝန်ထမ်းရဲ့ပါဝင်မှုနဲ့ အခန်းကဏ္ဍပြောပြပေးပါလား?
- လူတစ်ယောက်နှစ်ယောက်နဲ့ ပဲဆွေးနွေးပြီး အဆုံးသပ် လုပ်ခဲ့တာတွေ ရှိလား? ဒါမှမဟုတ် လူအားလုံးပါဝင် ဆွေးနွေးစကား ပြောလာအောင်လုပ်ခဲ့ကြလား?



## ကျေးရွာအဆင့်မေးခွန်းများ

### အမျိုးသမီးရေးရာကဏ္ဍ (Gender)

- ကျေးရွာလူထုက အမျိုးသမီးထုကို နေရာပေးတဲ့ အစဉ်အလာရှိလား?
- အမျိုးသမီးများပါဝင်မှုကို ဘယ်အချက် တွေကို သတိထားမိသဘဲ။ အမျိုးသမီးတွေကော ဘယ်လိုရှိလဲ?
- အမျိုးသားတွေက အမျိုးသမီးတွေအပေါ်နေရာပေးမှု အခြေနေကော ဘယ်လိုရှိပါသလဲ? ပြောပြပါ။
- အိမ်ထောင်ရှင်မ အမျိုးသမီးများ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုတွေရဲ့ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုကို ပြောပြပေးပါလား?
- ခိုကိုးရာမဲ့ ကိုယ်လက်အင်္ဂါချို့တဲ့သူ ဆင်းရဲမွဲတေလွန်းသူ မိသားစုများကို ကျေးရွာက အရေးတယူရှိကြလား?
- ယင်းမိသားစုတွေ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု ဘယ်လိုအခြေအနေရှိလဲ။?

### သင်တန်းဆိုင်ရာကဏ္ဍ (Training)

- သင်တန်းတွေကို လိုအပ်တယ်လို့ထင်လား အထောက်အကူပြုတယ်လို့ ယုံကြည်လား။?
- အထိရောက်ဆုံးနဲ့ နားအလည်ဆုံး သင်တန်းတွေက ဘာသင်တန်းတွေလဲ။ ?
- ဥပမာ- ထိရောက်မှုရှိဆုံးနဲ့ နားမလည်ဆုံးသင်တန်းတွေက ဘာတွေလဲ။?
- သင်တန်းဆရာတွေ သင်တာနားလည်ကြရဲ့လား။?
- နားမလည်တဲ့သင်တန်းတွေကို ဘယ်လိုဆောင်ရွက်ရင်အဆင်ပြေမယ်လို့ ထင်ပါသလဲ။?
- ဒီသင်တန်းတွေကိုဘာကြောင့်ပေးရတယ်လို့ယူဆပါသလဲ အလုပ်လုပ်တဲ့နေရာမှာ သင်တန်းကြောင့်ထိရောက်မှု ရှိတယ်လို့ထင်ပါသလား။?
- ဘာကြောင့် ဖောင်ပုံစံတွေအသုံးပြုရတယ်လို့ထင်ပါသလဲ။ အဲပုံစံတွေအသုံးမပြုရင် ဘာတွေဖြစ်မလဲ?

### အမှုအကျင့်များ (Grievance, Behavior)

- စီမံကိန်းဝန်ထမ်းတွေရဲ့အမှုအကျင့်တွေကို ဘယ်လိုမြင်ပါသလဲ အဆင်မပြေတဲ့ သူတစ်ချို့ရှိလား?
- လုပ်ငန်းကိုနားလည်အောင်ရှင်းပြကြရဲ့လား မရှင်းတာရှိလို့မေးရင်ကြိုက်ကြရဲ့လား ? ရယ်ရယ် မောမော ရှိကြရဲ့လား။ မရှင်းတာရှိလို့မေးရင်ကြိုက်တဲ့ပုံပြကြရဲ့လား?
- အခက်အခဲကြုံလာရင် ကျေးရွာက ဦးဆောင်ဖြေရှင်းကြလား? ပဋိပက္ခကို ဘယ်လိုဖြေရှင်း သင့်တယ်လို့ ပြောကြလား?
- ကျေးရွာက တက်တက်ကြွကြွပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်အောင် ဝန်ထမ်းတွေက ပြောတတ်ကြလား ? သဘောပေါက်ကြရဲ့လား? ကျေးရွာကပြောဆိုတာ စိတ်ရှည်ရှည်နားထောင်ကြရဲ့လား?
- ကျေးဇူးတင်ချီးမွမ်းစကားကောပြောကြရဲ့လား? ကျေးရွာကို စကားပြောခွင့် ဖိတ်ခေါ်တာလုပ်ကြလား? ကျေးရွာက ပြောဆိုတာတွေတန်ဖိုးထားတဲ့ ပုံစံနဲ့လက်ခံကြရဲ့လား?
- ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းရဲ့ ရလဒ်ကို သိပါလား? ဘယ်လိုပူးပေါင်းလုပ်ကြလဲ?
- အကြံပြုချက်များပြောပေးပါလား? ဘယ်လို ပိုကောင်းအောင် လုပ်ကြမလဲ?
- အကြံပြု စာ၊ တိုင်ကြားစာ၊ စာတိုက်ပုံး ထားရတဲ့ သဘောပြောပြပါအုံး?
- အခြားပြောစရာရှိရင် ဖြည့်စွက်ချင်တာရှိရင် ကံပြားလေးမှာ ရေးပေးကြပါအုံး?



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုတစ်ပြုံ စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်

နေ့စွဲ .....  
 CF အမည်: ..... TF: အမည် .....  
 ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု: ..... အခြား: .....  
 ကျေးရွာအမည် ..... (မှတ်ချက်-သင့်တော်ရာ အမှတ် ကို စက်ဝိုင်း -ဝိုင်းပေးပါ။)

**(၁) ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း (Village Planning)**

**(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)**

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိသည်။	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိသည်။	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိပါသည်။	

**(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)**

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
<b>အားနည်းသည်</b>	<b>အသင့်အတင့်</b>	<b>ပျမ်းမျှ</b>	<b>ကောင်း</b>	<b>အလွန်ကောင်း</b>	
ပြင်ပ အကူအညီ ရသည့်တိုင် မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ။	ကိုယ်တိုင်မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ သို့သော် ကြားမှ ညှိနှိုင်း ကူညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးက လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ပုံမှန် အထောက် အကူရပါမှ ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင် မည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်၊ သို့ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ အနည်းငယ်လိုပါသည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	

ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲခြင်း အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်။

- ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး စာအုပ် (VDP) ဖော်ထုတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ ဦးစားပေးများကို အများသဘောတူ အချိန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက် နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ၏ လိုအပ်ချက်များကို အခါအားလျော်စွာ ဦးစားပေးအစီအစဉ်တွင် ပြုပြင်ရေးအတွက် အများသဘောတူ ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ အမြဲမပြတ်သုံးသပ်မှုများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာအတွက်ရေတို ရေရှည် စဉ်းစားရာတွင်ပါဝင်ရမည့်အချက်များ ပါဝင်စေရေးနှင့် စီမံထားခြင်း တို့ဖြစ်ပါသည်။



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်  
**(၂) စီမံကိန်းများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း (Project Management)**

(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိသည်။	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိသည်။	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိပါသည်။	

(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
ပြင်ပ အကူအညီ ရသည့်တိုင် မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ။	ကိုယ်တိုင်မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ သို့သော် ကြားမှ ညှိနှိုင်း ကူညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးက လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ပုံမှန် အထောက် အကူရပါမှ ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ အနည်းငယ်လိုပါသည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	

စီမံကိန်းများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်။

- ပုံမှန်လှည့်ပတ်ကြည့်ရှု၍ လိုအပ်ချက်များ ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ တွေ့ရှိချက်များအပေါ် တုံ့ပြန်မှုပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာရှိကော်မတီအသီးသီးတို့အား အထောက်အကူပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များအားလုံးအတွက် မှတ်တမ်းများ စနစ်တကျတင်ပြစုထားနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာလုပ်ငန်းခွဲများကို စနစ်တကျ ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ရေရှည်တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲရေးကိုမပြတ်တမ်းစီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း။



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်

**(၃) ဘဏ္ဍာရေး ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းခွဲများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး။ (Financial Management)**

**(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)**

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ စီမံကိန်းများကို စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

**(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)**

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း၊ တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
ပြင်ပ အကူအညီ ရသည့်တိုင် မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ။	ကိုယ်တိုင်မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ သို့သော် ကြားမှ ညှိနှိုင်း ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးကာ လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ပုံမှန် အထောက် အကူရပါမှ ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ အနည်းငယ်လိုပါသည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	

ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းခွဲများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးတွင်ကျေးရွာ၏စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိမှု အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်။

- ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များ၊ သေချာစွာနားလည်သဘောပေါက်၍ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းအတိုင်းလိုက်လျောညီထွေစွာလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ပစ္စည်းဝယ်ယူရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီဝင်များနှင့်ချိတ်ဆက်မှုကောင်းစွာဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု ဘဏ္ဍာရေးကော်မတီ) ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ စာရွက်စာတမ်း ဇယားများကို စနစ်တကျမှတ်တမ်းတင် သိမ်းဆည်းထားရှိနိုင်ခြင်း (ဘောက်ချာ ငွေလက်ခံဖြတ်ပိုင်း၊ စာရင်းဇယားများ၊ ကြေငြာချက်များ) ငွေကြေးဆိုင်ရာ စာရင်းရှင်းတမ်းများကို အများသိရှိနိုင်ရန် ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာမှုအတွက် အခါအားလျော်စွာ ရှင်းလင်းမှုပေးခြင်း၊ ကြော်ငြာ သင်ပုန်းတွင်ကပ်ထားခြင်း၊





(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်

**(၄) ဝယ်ယူရေး ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်း ခွဲများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေး။ (Procurement)**

**(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)**

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ ဝယ်ယူရေး ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်း နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

**(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)**

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ ဝယ်ယူရေးဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
ပြင်ပ အကူအညီ ရသည့်တိုင် မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ။	ကိုယ်တိုင်မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ သို့သော် ကြားမှ ညှိနှိုင်း ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးကာ လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ပုံမှန် အထောက်အကူရပါမှ ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ အနည်းငယ်လိုပါသည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	

ဝယ်ယူရေးဆိုင်ရာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ကျေးရွာ၏ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိမှု အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်။

- ပစ္စည်းဝယ်ယူရေးဆိုင်ရာ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများ၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များကို သေချာစွာနားလည်သဘောပေါက်၍ စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းအတိုင်းလိုက်လျောညီစွာ လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အရည်အသွေးပြည့်မီသော ပစ္စည်းများရရှိရေး၊ အချိန်မှီဖြန့်ဝေနိုင်ရေးတို့အတွက် စနစ်တကျ တစ်ပြေးညီ စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆပ်ကော်မတီ များနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်မှု ကောင်းစွာဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ဝယ်ယူရေးဆိုင်ရာ စာရွက်စာတမ်းဇယားများကို စနစ်တကျမှတ်တမ်းတင် သိမ်းဆည်းထားနိုင်ခြင်း (စနစ်တကျ ဖိုင်တွဲခြင်း၊ အစည်းအဝေးမှတ်တမ်းများပြုစုထားခြင်း)



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုပတ်ဝန်းကျင် စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်  
**(၅) လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး (Operation & Maintenance)**

(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး၊ လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး၊ လုပ်ငန်းများ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်း တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
ပြင်ပ အကူအညီ ရသည့်တိုင် မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ။	ကိုယ်တိုင်မလုပ်နိုင်ပါ သို့သော် ကြားမှ ညှိနှိုင်း ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးကာ လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ပုံမှန် အထောက်အကူရပါမှ ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်နိုင်မည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အထောက်အကူ အနည်းငယ်လိုပါသည်။	ကိုယ်တိုင် လုပ်နိုင်မည်။	

လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ကျေးရွာ၏စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ရှိမှု အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်။

- ကျေးရွာအတွက် လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး စီမံချက် အစီအစဉ် ကို စနစ်တကျ စီမံဖော်ထုတ် ထားနိုင်ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာအတွက် လိုအပ်မည့် လည်ပတ်ပြုပြင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး ရံပုံငွေ များ စုဆောင်းရေးစနစ် ဖော်ဆောင်၍ စနစ်တကျ စီမံခန့်ခွဲနိုင်ခြင်း၊ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး ကျေးရွာ လုပ်ငန်းများ ရေရှည်တည်တန့် ခိုင်မြဲရေးကို စည်းရုံးလှုံ့ဆော်၍ အလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်

**(၆) ကျေးရွာပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအတွက် စည်းရုံးလှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်း (Mobilization for Collective Action)**

(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအတွက် စည်းရုံးလှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ ကျေးရွာပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအတွက် စည်းရုံးလှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်း၊ လုပ်ငန်းများ တွင်ကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
ဤကျေးရွာသည် ပြင်ပအထောက်အထောက် အကူ မပါရှိပါက ကျေးရွာသူကျေးရွာသား အချင်း ချင်းတွေ့ဆုံခြင်း အတူတကွ ပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း တို့တွင်ခက်ခဲမှုရှိပါသည်။	အချင်းချင်း အတူတကွပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကိစ္စမှာ ဤကျေးရွာတွင် အစပျိုးလှုံ့ဆော်မှု အခက်အခဲ ပြဿနာ အချို့ရှိနေပြီး ကျေးရွာသူကျေးရွာသား ၅၀% တွက် ကိုသာ စည်းရုံးလှုံ့ဆော်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ဤကျေးရွာသည် အနည်းငယ် သော အစပျိုးလှုံ့ဆော်မှုကိုသာ ကျေးရွာကိုယ်ထူကိုယ်ထလုပ်ငန်း များတွင် ၅၀% သော လူဦးရေများ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုအတွက်သာ လှုံ့ဆော်ဆောင် ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ဤကျေးရွာသည် အတော်အသင့် အစပျိုး လှုံ့ဆော် မှုကို ကျေးရွာ ကိုယ်ထူကိုယ်ထ လုပ်ငန်း များတွင် ၅၀% ထက် ပိုမိုသော လူဦးရေများ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုကိုလှုံ့ဆော် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ဤကျေးရွာသည် အများစု အစပျိုးလှုံ့ဆော်မှု များစွာ ဖြင့်ကျေးရွာ ကိုယ်ထူ ကိုယ်ထလုပ်ငန်းများ အတွက် ၈၀%သော လူဦးရေများပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု ကိုလှုံ့ဆော်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင် ပါသည်။	



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်  
**(၇) အမျိုးသမီးများပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု (Women participation)**

(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ အမျိုးသမီးများပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် (Capacity)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ အမျိုးသမီးများပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု တွင် ဤကျေးရွာ၏ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
အမျိုးသမီး ၅၀% အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်ရန် ခက်ခဲစွာစီစဉ်ရပါသည်။ အစီအဝေး တက်ရောက်ကြသော်လည်း ထိုသူများမှာ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်ချခြင်းများ၊ အစည်းအဝေးအကြောင်းအရာ များတွင် တက်ကြွစွာ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အကြံဉာဏ်များပေးခြင်း၊ မှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း၊ ကိစ္စရပ်များတွင် စကားကောင်းစွာပြောကြပါ။	အမျိုးသမီး ၅၀% အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်ရန် မပြတ်တမ်း စီစဉ်ရပါသည်။ ထိုသူများမှာ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်ချမှတ်ခြင်း၊ အစည်းအဝေးအကြောင်းအရာ များတွင် တက်ကြွစွာ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အကြံဉာဏ်များပေးခြင်း၊ မှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း၊ ကိစ္စရပ်များတွင် ရှားရှားပါးပါးအနည်းငယ်သာ စကားပြောဆွေးနွေးကြပါသည်။	အမျိုးသမီး ၅၀% အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်ရန် အတော်အသင့် စီစဉ်ရပါသည်။ ထိုသူများသည် ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက် ချမှတ်ခြင်း၊ အစည်းအဝေး အကြောင်းအရာ များတွင် တက်ကြွစွာ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အကြံဉာဏ်ပေးခြင်း၊ မှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း၊ ကိစ္စရပ်များ တွင် အတော်အသင့်သာ စကားပြောဆွေးနွေး ကြပါသည်။	အမျိုးသမီး ၅၀%အထက် ဖိတ်ကြားရုံဖြင့် အစည်းအဝေး တက်ကြပါသည်။ ထိုသူများသည် ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက် ချမှတ်ခြင်း၊ အစည်း အဝေး အကြောင်းအရာများ တွင် တက်ကြွစွာ ပူးပေါင်း ပါဝင် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အကြံဉာဏ်ပေးခြင်း၊ မှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း၊ စသည့်ကိစ္စရပ်များ တွင် ပုံမှန် ဆွေးနွေး ပြောဆိုကြပါသည်။	အမျိုးသမီး ၅၀%အထက် ပုံမှန် မိမိ အသိစိတ်ဓါတ် ဖြင့် အစည်းအဝေးတက်ကြပါသည်။ ထိုသူများသည် အမြဲတမ်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးစကားပြောခြင်း၊ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်ချမှတ် ရာတွင် ပါဝင်ခြင်း၊ အစည်းအဝေး အကြောင်းအရာများတွင် တက်ကြွစွာ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊ အကြံဉာဏ်ပေးခြင်း၊ မှတ်ချက်ပေးခြင်း၊ အလွန်တက်ကြွစွာဖြင့် ပါဝင် ပြောဆိုကြပါသည်။	



(ကျွန်းစု မြို့နယ်) လူထုဗဟိုပြု စီမံကိန်း ကျေးရွာများ၏ (၄)-နှစ်တာကာလအတွင်း တိုးတက်မှု၊ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်၊ သုံးသပ်ချက်

**(၈) ကျေးရွာ၏ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး၊ အစိုးရ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ များ နှင့် အပြန်အလှန်ဆက်သွယ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။**  
**(Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments)**

(က) တိုးတက်မှု (Progress)

ကုန်လွန်ခဲ့သော စီမံကိန်းကာလအတွင်း၊ ကျေးရွာ၏ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး၊ အစိုးရ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ များ နှင့် အပြန်အလှန် ဆက်သွယ် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။ နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဤကျေးရွာသည် မည်မျှတိုးတက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
တိုးတက်မှု မရှိခဲ့ပါ	အနည်းငယ် တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	ပျမ်းမျှ တိုးတက်မှုရှိ	အခြေအနေတစ်ခုထိ တိုးတက်ခဲ့	တိုးတက်မှု များစွာရှိ	

(ခ) လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်(Capacity)

စီမံကိန်းစက်ဝန်း ၄-နှစ်ပြီးနောက် ကျေးရွာ၏ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး၊ အစိုးရ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ များ နှင့် အပြန်အလှန် ဆက်သွယ် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း။ လုပ်ရည်ကိုင်ရည်၊ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်။

၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	မသိပါ
ညံ့	သင့်	ပျမ်းမျှ	ကောင်း	အလွန်ကောင်း	
မိမိတို့၏ ကျေးရွာ လိုအပ်ချက်များကို အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ်အဆင့်များ) နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းမပြုနိုင်ပါ။	ပြင်ပမှ အနည်းငယ်ညှိနှိုင်းမှု ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးပါက ကျေးရွာသည် မိမိတို့၏ ကျေးရွာလိုအပ်ချက်များကို ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြတတ်၍ အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ်အဆင့်များ)နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ကျေးရွာသည်အခါအားလျော်စွာ တက်ကြွစွာဖြင့် မိမိတို့၏ ကျေးရွာလိုအပ်ချက်များက ရှင်းလင်းစွာဖော်ပြတတ်၍ အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ်အဆင့်များ)နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ကျေးရွာသည် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြတတ်၍ တက်ကြွစွာဖြင့် မိမိတို့၏ ကျေးရွာလိုအပ်ချက်များကို အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ်အဆင့်များ)နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	ကျေးရွာသည် နီးနီးကြားကြား ဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းစွာ ဖော်ပြတတ်ပြီး အလွန် တက်ကြွစွာဖြင့် မိမိတို့၏ ကျေးရွာ လိုအပ်ချက်များကို အစိုးရဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ (ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ မြို့နယ်အဆင့်များ) နှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပါသည်။	



**Annex- 7** (Kyun Su Township profile/ demography)

Kyunsu (older name Kanmaw) Township is one of a Township of Myeik District in Tanintharyi Region of Myanmar. Township constitutes much of the Mergui Archipelago to the west, northwest and southwest of the city of Mergui (Myeik). The main town Kyun Su is located on the north-east Coast of Kanmaw Island to the southwest of Mergui city. Kyun Su located on an island which is the second largest island in Myanmar, about 10-miles away from Myeik and a potential growing of tourism.

Total area with 3,137 square kilometer, 460-feet above sea level, people are staying in 112-islands out of scattered 200-small islands. Kyun Su has almost densely forested with Tropical rain forest and dry deciduous forests and a number of short rivers rising in the forested hills. It has sandy beaches and coral reefs along its coast line

In Kyun Su there is total 20-Village Tracts and 163-villages, with total population of about 150,000, about 50% each in men and women, mostly of Buddhist, resided Myanmar, Karen and Salon tribes, major livelihood is fishing in sea and orchard growing. There are out migrations of young people to cities in Myanmar and nearby oversea countries to find more income mostly to Thailand which is easier access and with closer culture.

The CDD Project started in 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2013 and ended on- 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017. Kyunsu Township is in Myeik District in the Taninthayi Division of Myanmar. The principal town is Kyunsu (older name Kanmaw). The township constitutes much of the Mergui Archipelago to the west, northwest and southwest of the city of Mergui (Myeik) The main town is located on the north-east coast of Kanmaw Island to the southwest of Mergui city. Kyunsu Township was created out of Mergui Township in 1990 the remainder of which became Myeik Township. (Kyun Su Township) is an island in the Andaman Sea along the coast of southeastern Burma (Myanmar), and is part of the Mergui Archipelago.



On the northeastern side of the island is the town of Kyunsu which is the administrative seat for the township. The larger island Kanmaw, covering about 409 km<sup>2</sup> (158 sq miles), with a coast line of 130.4 km in the Mergui Archipelago is almost densely forested with Tropical rain forest and dry deciduous forests and a number of short

rivers raising in the forested hills. It has sandy beaches and coral reefs along its coast line. The larger villages on Kanmaw aside from the main town of Kyunsu are BemagyaukYwa, Thechaung and MawngaungdonYwa on its east coast and YedwindaungYwa on its west coast with Sidongyaung.

## **Economy**

The economy of the Kyun Su is dependent on rubber plantations to improve the economic conditions, village roads are being built in the island, a shrimp farming project was also launched in May 2001 said to be the largest foreign investment project in the livestock-breeding sector. Traditionally, the sea has been used for fishery and transportation of goods between the coastal countries and its coral reefs and islands are popular tourist destinations. The fishery and tourist infrastructure was severely damaged by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami.

### **Impact on rural access,**

The main market is Myeik for mass load of procurement e.g. for the steel structure necessary hard wares or when needed particular construction materials. There are total 163- villages and about 60%- villages faced with hardship on transportation mostly with by boat not only for community but also for project staffs. The staffs' turnover rate was high but both of the CDD and TDRD staffs could manage to complete the activities in all project 4-Cycles.

The project area is covered with many islands and with Total area of 3,137 square kilometer, 460-feet above sea level; people are staying in 112-islands out of scattered 200-small islands. Kyun Su has almost densely forested with Tropical rain forest and dry deciduous forests and a number of short rivers rising in the forested hills. It has sandy beaches and coral reefs along its coast line. Kyunsu Township, Taninthayi Region have been designated for the first time as restricted areas for fishing, it is learnt from Kyunsu Township Fisheries Department.

Kyun Su - Taninthary Region

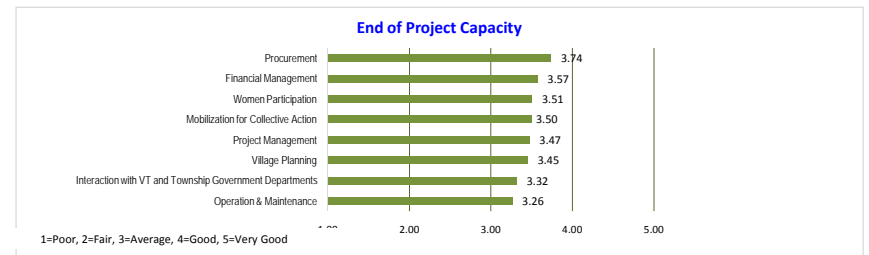
Progress over the last 4 years

Sr	Category	Progress					Total Village	Progress					Total Score	Total Village	Average Score	Progress					
		No Progress	Little Progress	Average Progress	Some Progress	A lot of Progress		No Progress	Little Progress	Average Progress	Some Progress	A lot of Progress									
1	Village Planning	2	15	44	75	12	148	1	2	3	4	5	2	30	132	300	60	524	148	3.54	Village Planning
2	Project Management	1	22	41	74	10	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	44	123	296	50	514	148	3.47	Project Management
3	Financial Management	1	18	44	68	17	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	36	132	272	85	526	148	3.55	Financial Management
4	Procurement	1	16	34	67	30	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	32	102	268	150	553	148	3.74	Procurement
5	Operation & Maintenance	5	28	55	41	19	148	1	2	3	4	5	5	56	165	164	95	485	148	3.28	Operation & Maintenance
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	3	24	40	61	20	148	1	2	3	4	5	3	48	120	244	100	515	148	3.48	Mobilization for Collective Action
7	Women Participation	1	32	34	53	28	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	64	102	212	140	519	148	3.51	Women Participation
8	Interaction with VT and Township Govern	2	34	45	51	16	148	1	2	3	4	5	2	68	135	204	80	489	148	3.30	Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments

By the end of Cycle 4, village capacity

Sr	Category	Capacity					Total Village	Capacity					Total Score	Total Village	Average Score	Capacity					
		Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good		Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good									
1	Village Planning	2	19	49	66	12	148	1	2	3	4	5	2	38	147	264	60	511	148	3.45	Village Planning
2	Project Management	1	19	47	71	10	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	38	141	284	50	514	148	3.47	Project Management
3	Financial Management	1	15	46	70	16	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	30	138	280	80	529	148	3.57	Financial Management
4	Procurement	1	10	43	67	27	148	1	2	3	4	5	1	20	129	268	135	553	148	3.74	Procurement
5	Operation & Maintenance	7	26	55	41	19	148	1	2	3	4	5	7	52	165	164	95	483	148	3.26	Operation & Maintenance
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	4	20	43	60	21	148	1	2	3	4	5	4	40	129	240	105	518	148	3.50	Mobilization for Collective Action
7	Women Participation	2	25	43	52	26	148	1	2	3	4	5	2	50	129	208	130	519	148	3.51	Women Participation
8	Interaction with VT and Township Govern	3	29	50	50	16	148	1	2	3	4	5	3	58	150	200	80	491	148	3.32	Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments

Sr	Category	Progress over the
4	Procurement	3.74
3	Financial Management	3.55
1	Village Planning	3.54
7	Women Participation	3.51
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	3.48
2	Project Management	3.47
8	Interaction with VT and Township Govern	3.30
5	Operation & Maintenance	3.28



Sr	Category	End of Project Capacity
4	Procurement	3.74
3	Financial Management	3.57
7	Women Participation	3.51
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	3.50
2	Project Management	3.47
1	Village Planning	3.45
8	Interaction with VT and Township Govern	3.32
5	Operation & Maintenance	3.26

## **Annex 9** Project Village assessment results and analysis,

The assessment was done by the project staffs (CFs, TFs, TTA /TDRD Counterpart Team staffs) participation of village committee members, volunteers and community members and did the investigation based on informal meeting (group and individual) by using under two categories Progress and Capacity in the related fields. The Survey Format questions were in the following headings;

1. Village Planning
2. Project Management
3. Financial Management
4. Procurement
5. Operation & Maintenance
6. Mobilization for Collective Action
7. Women Participation
8. Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments

For Kyun Su Township the project team staffs do for 148-villages and the summary of the results were as followed.

**Progress** -Over the last several years, how much Progress has this village made regards in relevant topics.

**Progress** in 4-years: By Villages **Fig-1**

Sr	Category	No Progress	Little Progress	Average Progress	Some Progress	A lot of Progress	Total Village
1	Village Planning	2	15	44	75	12	148
2	Project Management	1	22	41	74	10	148
3	Financial Management	1	18	44	68	17	148
4	Procurement	1	16	34	67	30	148
5	Operation & Maintenance	5	28	55	41	19	148
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	3	24	40	61	20	148
7	Women Participation	1	32	34	53	28	148
8	Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments	2	34	45	51	16	148
	Total	16	189	337	490	152	
	Average villages	2	24	42	61	19	
	Average%	1%	16%	29%	41%	13%	

Under Progress questioner, the average results were a lot of progress 13%, Some Progress 41% and Average Progress 29%, calculated on survey results. In this 8-catogaries – “Procurement” got number one highest (in 30-villages-20%) and the Women Participation got 2<sup>nd</sup> in “A Lot of Progress” (in28-villages-19%) and the “Mobilization for Collective Action” stand in 3<sup>rd</sup> position. For this Kyun Su Township it is clearly shows that the CDD Project could make great improvement in mobilization, Progress in Women participation shows

especially for the many islands area that it is a success and effective in Gender understanding among Community.

**Capacity improvement** status; By Villages **Fig:2**

Sr	Category	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Total Village
1	Village Planning	2	19	49	66	12	148
2	Project Management	1	19	47	71	10	148
3	Financial Management	1	15	46	70	16	148
4	Procurement	1	10	43	67	27	148
5	Operation & Maintenance	7	26	55	41	19	148
6	Mobilization for Collective Action	4	20	43	60	21	148
7	Women Participation	2	25	43	52	26	148
8	Interaction with VT and Township Government Departments	3	29	50	50	16	148
	Total	21	163	376	477	147	
	Average villages	3	20	47	60	18	
	%	2%	14%	32%	40%	12%	

The average capacity improvement in the villages in Kyun Su Township, the “Procurement” got 1<sup>st</sup> position (in 27-villages, 18.24%) and “Women participation” stand 2<sup>nd</sup> position (in 26-villages, 17.56%) the 3<sup>rd</sup> becomes “Mobilization for Collective Action”. The Good grade shows the highest percentage with 40% in overall average. Although the “Operation and maintenance” capacity is the in average 4<sup>th</sup> position of “Very Good” but the high score “Good” improvement for 41-villages and it clearly shows the Kyun Su Township majority community has average sense of understanding in sustainability. The procurement stands 1<sup>st</sup> in both Progress & Capacity Improvement and “Women participation stands 2<sup>nd</sup> for both Progress & Capacity Improvement.

According to survey interview results, the level of community progress and capacity improvement in planning & project management was lowest position. But implementation and operation and maintenance of the subprojects were quite satisfactory. Particularly those implemented by the beneficiary community themselves were judged to be within a certain quality based on village assessment field visit survey results from total 148-villages. The assessment clearly said participation of women groups and vulnerable community were judged to be relatively high. Finally, the assessment results which mentioned in this report the immediate impacts of the subprojects implementation service deliveries were found satisfactory.

In overall the most important categories were in progress and improved in this Township and satisfactory in overall results although there is many remote area islands villages in this Kyun Su Township.



## Annex- 10 Project Methodology (Kyun Su Township)

For this Report preparation in the short period of total 5-days in Kanpetlet Township visit, the discussion with all project staffs including TDRD and CDD, the presentation on project staffs capacity building and knowledge improvement, the technical assistant, the discussion event were achieved within a short visit time. This report works out with the participatory manner get effective support from UDRD, Kyun Su project staffs and World Bank staffs. In village site visit informal discussion was achieved to get their feedback openly, with village level different committee members, community members including men, women, vulnerable family members, project volunteers, fisheries product brokers, project stakeholders by using prepared questioner, get feedback and summarize the Community expectations and Interview results.

The village level Assessment was achieved successfully taking about one month by using the prepared format in the all Kyun Su area 168-villages organized by project staffs coordination with village committee members, village administrative officer and village volunteers.

For overall tasks as NPA, achieved the pre-discussion and guidance, for Township visit and get approval from U Hla Khy, (Director of UDRD and Coordinator) U Kyaw Swa Aung (Director) and U Mg Mg Soe (Assistant Director), preparation and signing of contract. As visit days to Kyun Su Township was short, Kyun Su TDRD and CDD staffs were participated actively and got suggestions and comments for the village assessment survey data collection for each village. The collected data hard copies for 168-villages) were recorded with soft copies by coordination with UDRD M&E MIS staffs. The average summary results analysis shows how community has increased in progress and capacity improvement shown in Annex-8 & 9 with summary table.

The all villages assessments and interview study adopted a qualitative approach to performing these assessments in that the primary information-gathering by village community participation on survey supported by CDD Team staffs, CDD village committee members discussion, survey interviews, and direct observation. The study was conducted in first two Townships (Kanpetlet Township Chin State and Kyun Su Township from Tanintharyi Region in total 11- villages.) In general, the study found that despite difficulties encountered in targeting beneficiaries, the CDD subprojects were well implemented in village level, a common feature of these programs ensured being development of small-scale infrastructure for the basic needs of vulnerable communities.

**Kyun Su Township,  
Photo Report**



Discussion with Community Committee members ( VTPSC - Village Tract Project Support Committee Lady Chairman **Kattalu Village**), explained their status in project period,



**Kattalu Village Jetty** construction (Most of the Car for Kyun Su villages can loaded from this Jetty) observed the structure is strong enough,



The constructed Jetty roofing is rusted (due to salty vapor) and need urgent immediate cleaning and anti-corrosive painting,



Village roadway is working well, good quality,





**Kyein Chaung village** discussion and feedback for the 4-Cycles activities, from the community members,



Project staffs and committee members actively participated in reviewing lesson learned, issues and problems, in **Kyein Chaung Village**



**Kyein Chaung** village community members discussed among members for reviewing CDD project activities,



**Kyein Chaung** village school water storage (Gravity flow system)



**Lin Malo Village**, discussion with Community for project period activities, review lesson learned, issues problems,



**Lin Malo Village**, Jetty and approach road construction, good quality, maintained by community,





Lin Malo village Primary School construction



Lin Malo village Primary School built in Toilet for easy access, in bad weather season,



Lin Malo School interior space, flooring, ceiling and walling provides better environment for school children,



The gap in door frame and door leaf (community Hall)

The doorway quality due to un seasoned timber used (gap between door frame and door leaf)



Newly built in last Cycle (The Community Hall Construction) stand looks smart,



Lin Malo village Jetty approach road





Ma San Par Village Community meeting



Ma San Par Village Community members women group interested in discussion



Community members discussed reviewing the past activities with project staffs to provide feedback,



Women group actively discussed among their self and presenting their feedback on 4-Cycle activities,



Ma San Par Village, Village road need shoulder strengthening, to be sustainability,



The piping installation system need proper fixing system (to avoid damages) Ma San Par village





**Pa Htaw Village**, Project staffs explained the purposes of visit, review for past activities base on Activities, Trainings and behavior between staffs and community,



**Pa Htaw Village**, Community members group work on finding review and feedback for 4-years Project Cycle



**Pa Htaw Village**, Men group expressed on their feeling on sub project activities, trainings and behavior between community and project staffs,



**Pa Htaw Village**, Women and Men mixed group discussed for past activities and expressed their feedback



**Pa Htaw Village**, wrap up meeting for the feedbacks and discussed for future development of the villages,



**Pa Htaw Village**, Constructed stone masonry Retaining wall at river side to prevent erosion, which damaged and lost for the village,





Pa Htaw Village, school construction, RC frame and pucca structure,



The School Head Mistress pointed out the lighting issues in this room, for low area window openings,



Pa Htaw Village,, community like the best activity approach Jetty roadway for daily use convenient life,



The restored "foot washing pit" which community had used before constructing Jetty approach road (have to walk in muddy, slippery road and need to wash foot.)